

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE		ATTORNEY'S DOCKET NUMBER 1454.1125
TRANSMITTAL LETTER TO THE UNITED STATES DESIGNATED/ELECTED OFFICE (DO/EO/US) CONCERNING A FILING UNDER 35 U.S.C. 371		
INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION NO. PCT/EP00/05917	INTERNATIONAL FILING DATE 26 June 2000	PRIORITY DATE CLAIMED 25 June 1999
TITLE OF INVENTION METHOD AND DEVICE FOR INPUTTING CONTROL INFORMATION IN COMPUTER SYSTEMS		
APPLICANT(S) FOR DO/EO/US Gerhard BOCK et al.		
Applicant herewith submits to the United States Designated/Elected Office (DO/EO/US) the following items and other information:		
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> This is a FIRST submission of items concerning a filing under 35 U.S.C. 371. 2. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> This is an express request to immediately begin national examination procedures (35 U.S.C. 371(f)). 3. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The US has been elected by the expiration of 19 months from the priority date (PCT Article 31). 4. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A copy of the International Application as filed (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(2)) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> is transmitted herewith (required only if not transmitted by the International Bureau). b. <input type="checkbox"/> has been transmitted by the International Bureau. c. <input type="checkbox"/> is not required, as the application was filed in the United States Receiving Office (RO/US). 5. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A translation of the International Application into English (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(2)). 6. <input type="checkbox"/> Amendments to the claims of the International Application under PCT Article 19 (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(3)) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. <input type="checkbox"/> are transmitted herewith (required only if not transmitted by the International Bureau). b. <input type="checkbox"/> have been transmitted by the International Bureau. c. <input type="checkbox"/> is not required, as the application was filed in the United States Receiving Office (RO/US). 7. <input type="checkbox"/> A translation of the amendments to the claims under PCT Article 19 (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(3)). 8. <input type="checkbox"/> An oath or declaration of the inventor (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(4)). 9. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A translation of the Annexes to the International Preliminary Examination Report under PCT Article 36 (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(5)). 		
Items 10-15 below concern document(s) or information included:		
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 10. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> An Information Disclosure Statement Under 37 CFR 1.97 and 1.98. 11. <input type="checkbox"/> An assignment document for recording. <p style="margin-left: 20px;">Please mail the recorded assignment document to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. <input type="checkbox"/> the person whose signature, name & address appears at the bottom of this document. b. <input type="checkbox"/> the following: 12. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A preliminary amendment. 13. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A substitute specification 14. <input type="checkbox"/> A change of power of attorney and/or address letter. 15. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other items or information: <u>First page of published International Application with translation;</u> <u>International Preliminary Examination Report; International Search Report.</u> 		

10/019016

JC13 Rec'd PCT/PTO 26 DEC 2001

The U.S. National Fee (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(1)) and other fees as follows:

CLAIMS	(1) FOR	(2) NUMBER FILED	(3) NUMBER EXTRA	(4) RATE	(5) CALCULATIONS
	TOTAL CLAIMS	35 -20=	15	x \$ 18.00	270.00
	INDEPENDENT CLAIMS	3 -3=	0	x \$ 84.00	0.00
	MULTIPLE DEPENDENT CLAIM(S) (if applicable)			+\$280.00	0.00
BASIC NATIONAL FEE (37 CFR 1.492(a)(1)-(4):					
<input type="checkbox"/> Neither international preliminary examination fee (37 CFR 1.482) nor international search fee (37 CFR 1.445(a)(2)) paid to USPTO\$1,040 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> International preliminary examination fee (37 C.F.R. 1.482) not paid to USPTO but International Search Report prepared by the EPO or JPO.....\$ 890 <input type="checkbox"/> International preliminary examination fee (37 C.F.R. 1.482) not paid to USPTO but international search fee (37 C.F.R. 1.445(a)(2) paid to USPTO...\$ 740 <input type="checkbox"/> International preliminary examination fee paid to USPTO (37 CFR 1.482) but all claims did not satisfy provision of PCT Article 33(1)-(4).....\$ 710 <input type="checkbox"/> International preliminary examination fee paid to USPTO (37 CFR 1.482) and all claims satisfied provisions of PCT Article 33(2) to (4)\$ 100					890.00
Surcharge of \$130 for furnishing the National fee or oath or declaration later than □ 20 □ 30 mos. from the earliest claimed priority date (37 CFR 1.482(e)).					0.00
TOTAL OF ABOVE CALCULATIONS					1160.00
Reduction by 1/2 for filing by small entity, if applicable. Affidavit must be filed also. (Note 37 CFR 1.9, 1.27, 1.28.)					
SUBTOTAL					1160.00
Processing fee of \$130 for furnishing the English Translation later than [] 20 [] 30 mos. from the earliest claimed priority date (37 CFR 1.482(f)).					
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 21171 PATENT TRADEMARK OFFICE					
SUBMITTED BY: STAAS & HALSEY LLP					
Type Name	Mark J. Henry			Reg. No.	36,162
Signature				Date	

Docket No.: 1454.1125

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re the Application of:

PCT National Phase of: PCT/EP00/05917

Gerhard BOCK et al.

Serial No.

Group Art Unit: To be assigned

Confirmation No.

Filed: Examiner: To be assigned

For: METHOD AND DEVICE FOR INPUTTING CONTROL INFORMATION IN COMPUTER SYSTEMS

PRELIMINARY AMENDMENT

Assistant Commissioner for Patents
Washington, D.C. 20231

Sir:

Before examination of the above-identified application, please amend the application as follows:

IN THE ABSTRACT:

Please REPLACE the Abstract originally filed with the enclosed Substitute Abstract attached hereto.

IN THE SPECIFICATION:

Please REPLACE the specification originally filed with the enclosed Substitute Specification.

IN THE CLAIMS:

Please CANCEL claims 1-17.

Please ADD new claims 18-52 in accordance with the following:

18. (NEW) An input device for computer systems, comprising:

a recording unit to serially record image information;

an image evaluation unit to evaluate the recorded image information and determine control information from a relative displacement of the serially recorded image information, the image evaluation unit having an image compression device for generating motion vectors, the control information being a main motion vector of the serially recorded image information

a data processing unit to process the control information in selection information ; and

a display unit to display the selection information .

19. (NEW) The input device as claimed in claim 18, wherein the selection information in a displayed image is at least one of a selection position, a selection field and an entire display area of the display unit .

20. (NEW) The input device as claimed in claim 18, wherein the control information has an x component, wherein the image evaluation unit takes into account a parallel relative displacement of the image information in the x direction.

21. (NEW) The input device as claimed in claim 18, wherein the control information has a y component, wherein the image evaluation unit takes into account a parallel relative displacement of the image information in the y direction.

22. (NEW) The input device as claimed in claim 18, wherein the control information has a z component, wherein the image evaluation unit takes into account a concentric relative displacement of the image information in the x and y directions.

23. (NEW) The input device as claimed in claim 22, wherein the recording unit has a displacement device for creating the parallel and/or concentric relative displacement.

24. (NEW) The input device as claimed in claim 22, wherein the display unit enlarges or reduces the selection information depending on the z component of the control information.

25. (NEW) The input device as claimed in claim 18, wherein the computer system is a

mobile multimedia communication terminal.

26. (NEW) The input device as claimed in claim 25, wherein the recording unit records in the display direction of the display unit.

27. (NEW) The input device as claimed in claim 25, wherein the recording unit records in the opposite direction to the display direction of the display unit.

28. (NEW) The input device as claimed in claim 25, further comprising at least one further recording unit which records in the opposite direction to the display direction of the display unit.

29. (NEW) The input device as claimed in claim 18, wherein the recording unit has a CCD or CMOS sensor camera.

30. (NEW) The input device as claimed in claim 18, further comprising at least one activation element for activating/deactivating the input device.

31. (NEW) The input device as claimed in claim 18, wherein the recording unit is a macro camera system which can record the image information in sharp focus from a very short distance.

32. (NEW) The input device as claimed in claim 18, wherein the recording unit has a pressure sensor for confirming the displayed selection information.

33. (NEW) The input device as claimed in claim 18, wherein the computer system is a mobile videophone.

34. (NEW) The input device as claimed in claim 19, wherein the control information has an x component, wherein the image evaluation unit takes into account a parallel relative displacement of the image information in the x direction.

35. (NEW) The input device as claimed in claim 34, wherein the control information has

a y component, wherein the image evaluation unit takes into account a parallel relative displacement of the image information in the y direction.

36. (NEW) The input device as claimed in claim 35, wherein the control information has a z component, wherein the image evaluation unit takes into account a concentric relative displacement of the image information in the x and y directions.

37. (NEW) The input device as claimed in claim 36, wherein the recording unit has a displacement device for creating the parallel and/or concentric relative displacement.

38. (NEW) The input device as claimed in claim 37, wherein the display unit enlarges or reduces the selection information depending on the z component of the control information.

39. (NEW) The input device as claimed in claim 38, wherein the computer system is a mobile multimedia communication terminal.

40. (NEW) The input device as claimed in claim 39, wherein the recording unit records in the display direction of the display unit.

41. (NEW) The input device as claimed in claim 40, wherein the recording unit records in the opposite direction to the display direction of the display unit.

42. (NEW) The input device as claimed in claim 41, further comprising at least one further recording unit which records in the opposite direction to the display direction of the display unit.

43. (NEW) The input device as claimed in claim 42, wherein the recording unit has a CCD or CMOS sensor camera.

44. (NEW) The input device as claimed in claim 43, further comprising at least one activation element for activating/deactivating the input device.

45. (NEW) The input device as claimed in claim 44, wherein the recording unit is a

macro camera system which can record the image information in sharp focus from a very short distance.

46. (NEW) The input device as claimed in claim 45, wherein the recording unit has a pressure sensor for confirming the displayed selection information.

47. (NEW) The input device as claimed in claim 46, wherein the computer system is a mobile videophone.

48. (NEW) A method for inputting control information in a computer system comprising the steps:

- a) recording first image information;
- b) recording second image information;
- c) determining a relative displacement between the first and second image information; and
- d) generating the control information on the basis of the relative displacement determined,

wherein the determination in step c) is a determination of motion vectors by means of an image compression method; and the generation according to step d) is a generation of control information on the basis of a main motion vector.

49. (NEW) A input device comprising:

- a recorder to record an image at first and second image positions;
- an image evaluation unit to determine the displacement of the image between the first and second positions and to obtain a motion vector from the displacement;
- a display unit to display information; and
- a data processing unit to modify the information displayed on the display unit based on the motion vector.

50. (NEW) An input unit according to claim 49, wherein the data processing unit moves a cursor on the display based on the motion vector.

51. (NEW) An input unit according to claim 49, wherein the data processing unit scrolls

through the information displayed based on the motion vector.

52. (NEW) An input unit according to claim 49, wherein the data processing unit zooms into and out of the information displayed based on the motion vector such that if the second image position is further from the recorder than the first image position, then the data processing unit zooms out of the information displayed, and if the second image position is closer to the recorder than the first image position, then the data processing unit zooms into the information displayed.

REMARKS

This Preliminary Amendment is submitted to improve the form of the specification as originally-filed. A substitute specification and marked-up copy of the original specification are enclosed. No new matter is added to these documents.

It is respectfully requested that this Preliminary Amendment be entered in the above-referenced application.

If any further fees are required in connection with the filing of this Preliminary Amendment, please charge same to our Deposit Account No. 19-3935.

Respectfully submitted,

STAAS & HALSEY LLP

Date: Oct. 26, 2001

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SUBSTITUTE ABSTRACT

The invention relates to an input device for computer systems and to a pertaining method with a recording unit for serially recording image information. An image evaluation unit evaluates a relative displacement of the serially recorded image information, wherein a data processing unit displaces selection information displayed on a display unit on the basis of the determined control information.

Att. 34
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JC13 Rec'd PCT/PTO 26 DEC 2001
EP 000005917

04-05-2001 1999P02126WO

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Description

Method and device for inputting control information in computer systems

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The invention relates to a method and a device for inputting control information in computer systems, and in particular to an input device and a pertaining method for operating a mobile multimedia communication terminal (mobile videophone).

Mobile communication terminals such as mobile phones for example increasingly have access to "online services". In particular the introduction of the future broadband UMTS mobile communication network will enable high-quality mobile Internet access.

Likewise, ultra-small computer systems (such as palmtop computers for example) on which a wide variety of organizer functions (such as address management, diary, task list, etc. for example) are implemented are becoming increasingly important.

20 The operation of these display-driven computer systems requires an input device with which the information displayed on a display unit can be controlled or selected.

Mobile ultra-small computer systems of this type usually have so-called "touch screens" as an input device, wherein the 25 display unit is equipped with a touch-sensitive layer and it is accordingly possible either to input control information or select the displayed information by means of an additional input stylus. The disadvantage of such conventional input devices however is that the additional input stylus has to be accommodated in the 30 device and consequently may get lost. Moreover,

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user interfaces for these conventional "touch-screen" display units are mechanically not very robust.

So-called conventional "mouse" input devices are also known, wherein a rolling ball is converted into a corresponding electrical signal which is displayed as a pointer symbol or selection information on a display unit. In addition, control keys can be used as an input device for computer systems.

Particularly in the case of ultra-small computer systems however, input devices of this type are not possible because of the greater amount of space required.

As an alternative to the touch-controlled input devices described above, so-called non-contact input devices are known in which, for example, a video camera records a position of an input stylus, evaluates it, and on the basis of the evaluation a pointer symbol or selection information displayed on the display unit is subsequently displaced (e.g. US 5,726,685). Furthermore, a so-called gesture input device is known from the publication US 5,617,312 in which the gestures of a person are recorded by a camera and are subsequently converted into corresponding control signals for controlling a pointer symbol or selection information displayed on the display unit. However, since said input devices are based on relatively complex pattern recognition, they are usually prone to errors and require large amounts of computing power.

Known from the publication EP-A-773 494 forming the preamble of claim 1 is an input device for computer systems having a recording unit for serially recording image information; an image evaluation unit for evaluating the recorded image information and determining

control information; a data processing unit for processing the control information in selection information; and a display unit for displaying the selection information. The image evaluation unit determines the control information from a relative displacement of the serially recorded image information.

A device and a method for controlling a display is also known from publication JP 10 240 436 A, in which a picture or menu displayed on the display is displaced vertically or horizontally respectively depending on a relative movement or displacement of a CCD camera.

In contrast, the object of the invention is to create an input device and a pertaining method for computer systems which is space-saving, cost-effective and reliable.

According to the invention, this object is achieved by the features of claim 1 with respect to the device and by the measures of claim 17 with respect to the method.

Particularly on mobile videophones, the use of an image evaluation unit in particular, which uses an image compression device for generating motion vectors, with the control information being derived from a main motion vector, enables the recording unit already present as well as the associated image compression method to be used simultaneously as an input device.

Respective parallel displacement components of the image information in the x and y directions are preferably used to generate the x and y components of the control information, which enables control of a pointer symbol or

- 3A -

selection information to be realized on a two-dimensional display. The control information may however also have a z component which is produced from a concentric displacement of the image information in the x and y directions, which enables control of a pointer symbol or selection information to be realized on a three-dimensional or quasi three-dimensional display. In addition, this enables an intuitive enlargement or reduction of the display scale. To produce such a concentric displacement of image information for three-dimensional input, the recording unit can preferably have a zoom function unit.

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A mobile multimedia communication terminal is preferably used as the computer system, with the recording unit in a mobile videophone being used both for recording a call partner and as an input device. Analogously, a display unit is used both for 5 displaying a call partner and for displaying an Internet page, organizer page, etc. An extremely cost-effective and space-saving realization of the input device is thus achieved. The recording unit comprises in particular a CCD or CMOS sensor camera, which reduces the space requirement still further.

10 The recording unit preferably records image information for input control in the display direction of the display unit, but it can also record image information in the opposite direction. This is particularly advantageous when the input device is provided in a mobile videophone, because when the videophone is 15 placed on a suitable surface, by moving the videophone to and fro, an associated pointer symbol can be correspondingly displaced on the display unit in the same way as with a conventional mouse input device.

The recording unit preferably has a macro camera system 20 for recording image information from a very close distance, which enables, for example, an input to be made by placing a finger directly on the recording unit. If the recording unit additionally has a pressure sensor for confirming displayed selection information, then the input device can be operated in the same way 25 as a conventional touch-screen input device.

Further advantageous embodiments of the invention are characterized in the subclaims.

The invention is described in greater detail below on the basis of exemplary embodiments and with reference to the drawing, in which:

- Figure 1 shows a schematic diagram of the input device
5 according to the invention;
- Figure 2 shows a schematic diagram of serially recorded image information to illustrate three-dimensional control;
- Figures 3a and 3b show schematic diagrams of a mobile communication terminal having an input device
10 according to a first exemplary embodiment;
- Figure 4 shows a schematic diagram of a mobile communication terminal having an input device according to a second exemplary embodiment; and
- Figures 5a to 5c show schematic diagrams of parts of a mobile communication terminal having an input device
15 according to a third exemplary embodiment.

Figure 1 shows a schematic diagram of an input device according to the invention. In Figure 1, reference numeral 1 denotes a recording unit for serially recording image information, wherein first image information A essentially comprises a landscape with a house, two trees and an industrial building. After swiveling the recording unit 1 in the negative y direction, second image information A' is recorded, which essentially comprises the house, the tree and the industrial building of the first image information A plus an additional fence. Owing to the swiveling of the recording unit 1, the additional tree present in the first image information A is not present in the second image information A'.

An image evaluation unit 3 (AW) serves to evaluate the serially recorded first and second image information A and A', with control information x, y and z being determined. Evaluation of the image evaluation unit 3 is essentially based here on
5 determining a relative displacement between the serially recorded image information, i.e. between the first image information A and the second image information A'. To be more precise, a main displacement vector HV which corresponds to a displacement of the main image components within image information A and A' is
10 determined.

Given the swiveling of the recording unit 1 in the y direction illustrated in Figure 1, when the image information A and A' is evaluated in the evaluation unit 3, the main displacement vector HV is accordingly determined, which
15 essentially represents a displacement in the y direction. The control information in the y direction thus obtained is subsequently processed in a data processing unit 4 (DV) in such a way that a display unit 2 connected to the data processing unit 4 causes a corresponding displacement of selection information P
20 displayed on the display unit 2 to P'. In Figure 1, the selection information displayed on the display unit 2 is a pointer symbol P, which is located in an upper position for a first camera position for recording the first image information A, and moves to a lower position (P') when the recording unit 1 is swiveled to record the
25 second image information A'.

In accordance with Figure 1, therefore, a relative displacement of serially recorded image information can be produced and evaluated by swiveling a recording unit 1, which information produces a displacement of the displayed pointer
30 symbols P to P' on the display unit 2.

The relative displacement is determined here on the basis of the principal structures of image information A and A'. To be more precise, the relative displacement is not determined on the basis of micro displacements, but rather on the basis of macro displacements in the image information A and A'. Macro displacements are understood to be, for example, displacements of the general background of the image information A and A', while micro displacements are displacements of limited image areas as a result of quick and instantaneous movements. Accordingly, a car moving through the landscape illustrated in Figure 1 would not cause a macro displacement, but only a micro displacement of image information which is ignored by the input device.

According to the invention, only macro displacements of the recorded image information are taken into account for the inputting of control information or the control of selection information P and P' displayed on the display unit 2, with a threshold decision element (not shown) setting an absolute magnitude for the macro displacement. Accordingly, a macro displacement is taken into account by the evaluation unit 3 if, for example, at least 90% of the image information recorded by the recording unit 1 exhibits the same or a similar displacement. A parallel displacement in essentially the same x and y direction is interpreted here as the same displacement, while a displacement in the z direction is interpreted as a similar displacement.

Figure 2 shows a schematic diagram for illustrating a relative displacement of image information in a z direction. According to Figure 2, the image information recorded by the recording unit 1 comprises a house which is initially at a distance (image information A) and the same house which, as a result of coming closer in the z direction, is displayed as enlarged by the image information A'.

Accordingly, given a displacement in the z direction, the

displacement vectors are not ordered parallel to one another in the x or y direction, but exhibit a concentric displacement direction. Such concentrically oriented displacement vectors can therefore be evaluated by the evaluation unit 3 as control information in the z direction, thus enabling even three-dimensional control of the selection information displayed on the display unit 2, i.e. pointer symbols P and P'. The display unit 2 may also be a three-dimensional display unit here (e.g. holographic display unit).

As an alternative to moving the recording unit 1 in the z direction, i.e. moving closer to the object to be recorded, the recording unit 1 can also have an (electronic or mechanical) zoom function unit (not shown) with which it is likewise also possible to perform a concentric displacement of the image information. The recording unit 1 may also have a rotating or swiveling unit (not shown) with which the macro displacements in the x and y directions can be realized.

Figures 3a and 3b show schematic diagrams of a mobile multimedia communication terminal having the input device according to a first exemplary embodiment of the invention. In Figure 3a, MM denotes a mobile multimedia communication terminal, as may be realized for example in the form of a mobile videophone with Internet access. In addition to the usual function units, the mobile multimedia communication terminal MM essentially has a recording unit 1, a display unit 2 and an activation button T for activating/deactivating the input device. In the case of an Internet access, the enlarged Internet page IS (web page) is displayed on the display unit 2 for example, with a pointer symbol P being displayed as selection information at the position I. To move the pointer symbol P from position I to position II, according to Figure 3b a user can, for example, move the mobile multimedia communication terminal MM downward in front of his face, with the result that, instead of image information A at position I, the image information A' at position II is now recorded by the recording unit 1. The resulting macro displacements are detected by the evaluation unit 3, as described above, and are processed by the data processing unit 4 in such a way that the display unit 2 now displays the pointer P' at

position II of the displayed Internet page IS. A displacement of the pointer symbol P showing the selection information to P' is thus achieved in this way by displacing the recording unit 1 relative to the recorded background.

5 As was already described above, it is also possible to perform a swiveling instead of the vertical displacement of the mobile multimedia communication terminal from a position I to a position II, which enables the pointer symbol P to be displaced in the same manner to position II for the pointer symbol P'.

10 Mobile multimedia communication terminals, as illustrated by way of example in Figures 3a and 3b, are especially advantageous if they are equipped as mobile videophones. Mobile videophones already have a large display unit 2 as well as a recording unit 1 for recording image information. Moreover, such 15 mobile videophones already have an image compression device as image evaluation unit 3 for compressing the recorded image information. The algorithms used for image compression detect a movement in the image information A and A', with the movement of the total image information being calculated in such a way to 20 produce a total or main motion vector which is equivalent to the movement or displacement of the mobile multimedia communication terminal MM or the associated image information A and A' respectively. This total or main motion vector, which can be readily calculated during image compression, can now be processed 25 as

control information with corresponding x, y and z components, and displace the selection information, i.e. the pointer symbols P or P', accordingly. Since the compression algorithms used are 30 essentially already present in a mobile videophone, no additional costs are incurred. To switch over or activate/deactivate the input device, the mobile videophone or mobile multimedia communication terminal MM requires only an activation button T.

Figure 4 shows a schematic diagram of a mobile multimedia communication terminal having an input device according to a 35 second exemplary embodiment. In Figure 4 the same reference symbols denote the same or corresponding components as in

Figures 3a and 3b, so a detailed description is dispensed with below.

On a mobile multimedia communication terminal MM having an input device according to the second exemplary embodiment, the 5 display unit 2 does not display the complete Internet page IS, but only a selected section F. This way of displaying of information, for example from the Internet or from another application, has the advantage that the information on the displayed page IS is more readily legible for the user.

10 According to the present invention, the input device now has intuitive control of the information page IS to be displayed. To be more precise, a user need only displace the mobile multimedia communication terminal with the recording unit 1 in the x and y directions in order to reach the respective sections of 15 the information page IS, so that the information page IS can be read intuitively (i.e. by displacing a viewing window) without using any further keys or input media.

In addition, a displacement in the z direction, i.e. a forward/backward movement of the mobile multimedia communication terminal MM, can enlarge or reduce the size of the selected section F, which enables intuitive use comparable to the use of a magnifying glass.

According to Figures 3 and 4, the recording unit 1 is located on the front of the mobile multimedia communication terminal MM. It can however also be located on the rear of the terminal, or a second recording unit may be arranged on the rear of the mobile multimedia communication terminal MM. Given suitable realization of the optics, i.e. the ability to focus the recording unit 1 even at a very short distance, the mobile multimedia communication terminal MM can also be placed rear down on a suitably structured surface and the whole unit can be displaced in the same way as a mouse. The recording unit located on the rear detects here, as described above, the relative movement or relative displacement of the recorded image information (structured surface) and determines from it the corresponding control information for controlling the selection information, i.e. a pointer symbol P or a display section F of the information page IS. This results in the input device being particularly easy to operate, since it essentially corresponds to a conventional mouse input device. In this case the mobile multimedia communication terminal preferably has the selection buttons (not shown) known from conventional mouse input devices.

Figures 5a to 5c show enlarged partial views of a mobile multimedia communication terminal MM having an input device according to a third exemplary embodiment. In Figures 5a to 5c, the same reference symbols denote the same components as in Figures 1 to 4, so a detailed description is dispensed with below.

According to Figures 5a to 5c, the input device according to the third exemplary embodiment can be used in the same way as a conventional so-called "touch-pad" input device. In Figure 5a, reference numeral 1 again denotes a recording unit 1, but one which is a special macro camera system. To be more precise, the recording unit 1 according to Figures 5a to 5c is able to record very fine structures in the immediate vicinity of the camera, by

means of which, for example, the finger lines of a finger placed directly on the recording unit are recorded in sharp focus.

According to Figures 5a to 5c, the display unit 2 shows a telephone directory list with a plurality of names and corresponding phone numbers. The telephone directory list displayed on the display unit 2 thus corresponds to an information page IS, with the selection information being represented neither by a pointer symbol P for indicating a selection position, nor by a display area F, but by a predetermined selection field B in the form of a, for example, colored bar. To control the input, or to select the name Meier with phone number 345678, the user then places his finger on the recording unit 1, with the input device activated by means of the activation button T (not shown). According to Figure 5b, the finger lines are now recorded as image information A, and the user moves his finger downward to displace the bar B. Figure 5c shows here a partial view of the mobile multimedia communication terminal MM, with the finger shown at a lower position. The recording unit 1 accordingly detected a displacement of the recorded image information A A' on the basis of the finger lines and evaluated this as a vertical displacement downward. The evaluation unit 3 accordingly outputs corresponding control information to the data processing unit 4, which results in the bar B being displaced downward on the display unit 2 and now highlighting the desired name Meier with phone number 345678.

To select the desired name, according to the third exemplary embodiment the input device can also have a pressure sensor for confirming the displayed selection information, i.e. the name highlighted by the bar B, which dispenses with the need for further fixed keys or so-called menu-driven "soft keys".

Given suitable dimensioning of the recording unit 1 and the evaluation unit 3, in this way it is also possible to make an input in a way known from conventional "touch pads" and/or "touch screens" for example. The integration of a pressure sensor in the recording unit 1 further reduces the space required for the input device and enhances ease of operation. In comparison with conventional "touch pads" in particular, with the input device according to the third exemplary embodiment, it is not the main focus of a surface area which is determined, but rather the exact

position or movement of the finger is tracked on the basis of the lines present on it. The precision of this input device is therefore much greater than that of conventional input devices. With the input device according to the third exemplary embodiment, 5 therefore, essentially a relative macro displacement of the recorded image information is also used to control selection information.

A CCD or CMOS sensor camera is preferably used as the recording unit 1. The recording unit 1 is located here either on 10 the front or on the rear of an input or computer system respectively, but it is not limited thereto and may also be arranged at a different position and be moved around, for example by means of mirrors, in the same or opposite direction to the display direction of the display unit 2.

15

The invention was described above with reference to a mobile multimedia communication terminal. It is however not limited thereto, and likewise encompasses ultra-small computer systems without a communication link, such as palmtop computers
5 for example. Likewise, the present invention may also be used on corded telecommunication terminals and other computer systems.

A.A.39
04-05-2001 1999P02126WO

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Patent Claims

1. An input device for computer systems having:
 - a recording unit (1) for serially recording image information (A, A');
 - an image evaluation unit (3) for evaluating the recorded image information (A, A') and determining control information (x, y, z);
 - a data processing unit (4) for processing the control information (x, y, z) in selection information (P; B; F); and
- 10 a display unit (2) for displaying the selection information (P; B; F), in which
 - the image evaluation unit (3) determines the control information (x, y, z) from a relative displacement of the serially recorded image information (A, A'),
- 15 characterized in that the image evaluation unit (3) has an image compression device for generating motion vectors, wherein the control information is a main motion vector (x, y, z) of the serially recorded image information (A, A').
2. The input device as claimed in claim 1, characterized in
 - 20 that the selection information in a displayed image (IS) is a selection position (P), a selection field (B) and/or an entire display area (F) of the display unit (2).
3. The input device as claimed in claim 1 or 2, characterized in that the control information has an x component,
 - 25 wherein the image evaluation unit (3) essentially takes into account a parallel relative displacement of the image information (A, A') in the x direction.
4. The input device as claimed in one of claims 1 to 3, characterized in that the

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control information has a y component, wherein the image evaluation unit (3) essentially takes into account a parallel relative displacement of the image information (A, A') in the y direction.

- 5 5. The input device as claimed in one of claims 1 to 4, characterized in that the control information has a z component, wherein the image evaluation unit (3) essentially takes into account a concentric relative displacement of the image information (A, A') in the x and y directions.
- 10 6. The input device as claimed in claim 5, characterized in that the recording unit (1) has a displacement device for creating the parallel and/or concentric relative displacement.
7. The input device as claimed in claim 5 or 6, characterized in that the display unit (2) enlarges or reduces the selection information (F) depending on the z component of the control information.
- 15 8. The input device as claimed in one of claims 1 to 7, characterized in that the computer system is a mobile multimedia communication terminal (MM).
- 20 9. The input device as claimed in claim 8, characterized in that the recording unit (1) records in the display direction of the display unit (2).
10. The input device as claimed in one of claims 8 or 9, characterized in that the recording unit (1) records in the opposite direction to the display direction of the display unit (2).

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11. The input device as claimed in claim 8 or 9,
characterized by at least one further recording unit which records
in the opposite direction to the display direction of the display
unit (2).
- 5 12. The input device as claimed in one of claims 1 to 11,
characterized in that the recording unit has a CCD or CMOS sensor
camera.
13. The input device as claimed in one of claims 1 to 12,
characterized by at least one activation element (T) for
10 activating/deactivating the input device.
14. The input device as claimed in one of claims 1 to 13,
characterized in that the recording unit (1) is a macro camera
system which can record the image information (A, A') in sharp
focus from a very short distance.
15. 15. The input device as claimed in one of claims 1 to 14,
characterized in that the recording unit (1) has a pressure sensor
for confirming the displayed selection information (P, B, F).
16. The input device as claimed in one of claims 1 to 15,
characterized in that the computer system is a mobile videophone.
- 20 17. A method for inputting control information in a computer
system comprising the steps:
a) recording first image information (A);
b) recording second image information (A');
c) determining a relative displacement between the first and
25 second image information; and

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- d) generating the control information (x, y, z) on the basis of the relative displacement determined, characterized in that the determination in step c) is a determination of motion vectors by means of an image compression method; and the generation according to step d) is a generation of control information (x, y, z) on the basis of a main motion vector.

Abstract

Method and device for inputting control information in computer systems

The invention relates to an input device for computer systems and to a pertaining method with a recording unit (1) for serially recording image information (A, A'). An image evaluation unit (3) evaluates a relative displacement of the serially recorded image information (A, A'), wherein a data processing unit (4) displaces selection information (P) displayed on a display unit (2) on the basis of the determined control information.

Figure 1

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FIG 1

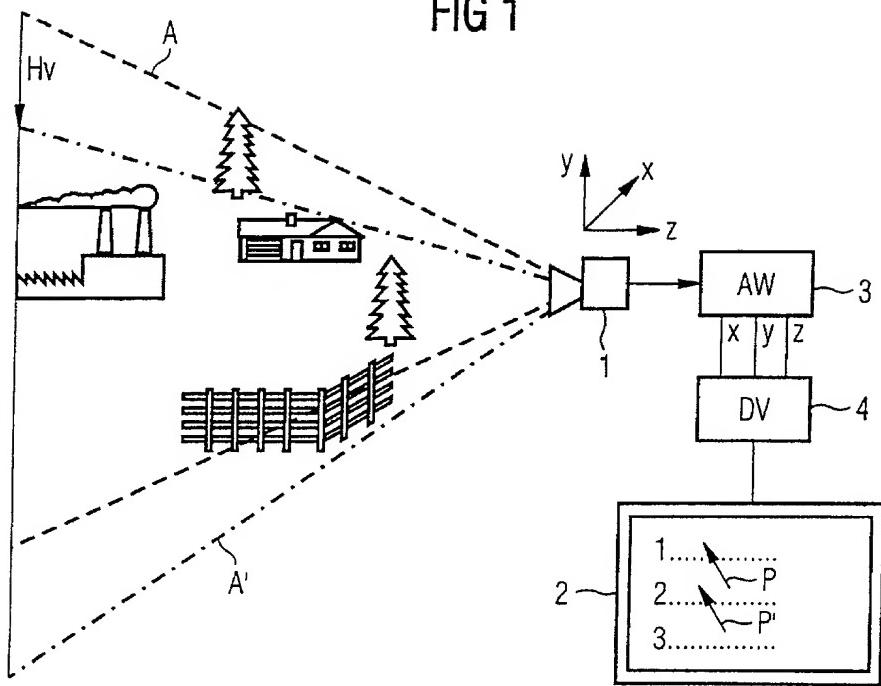
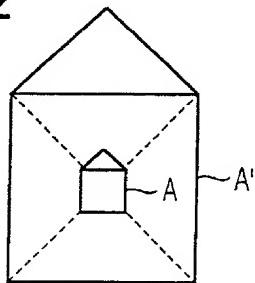
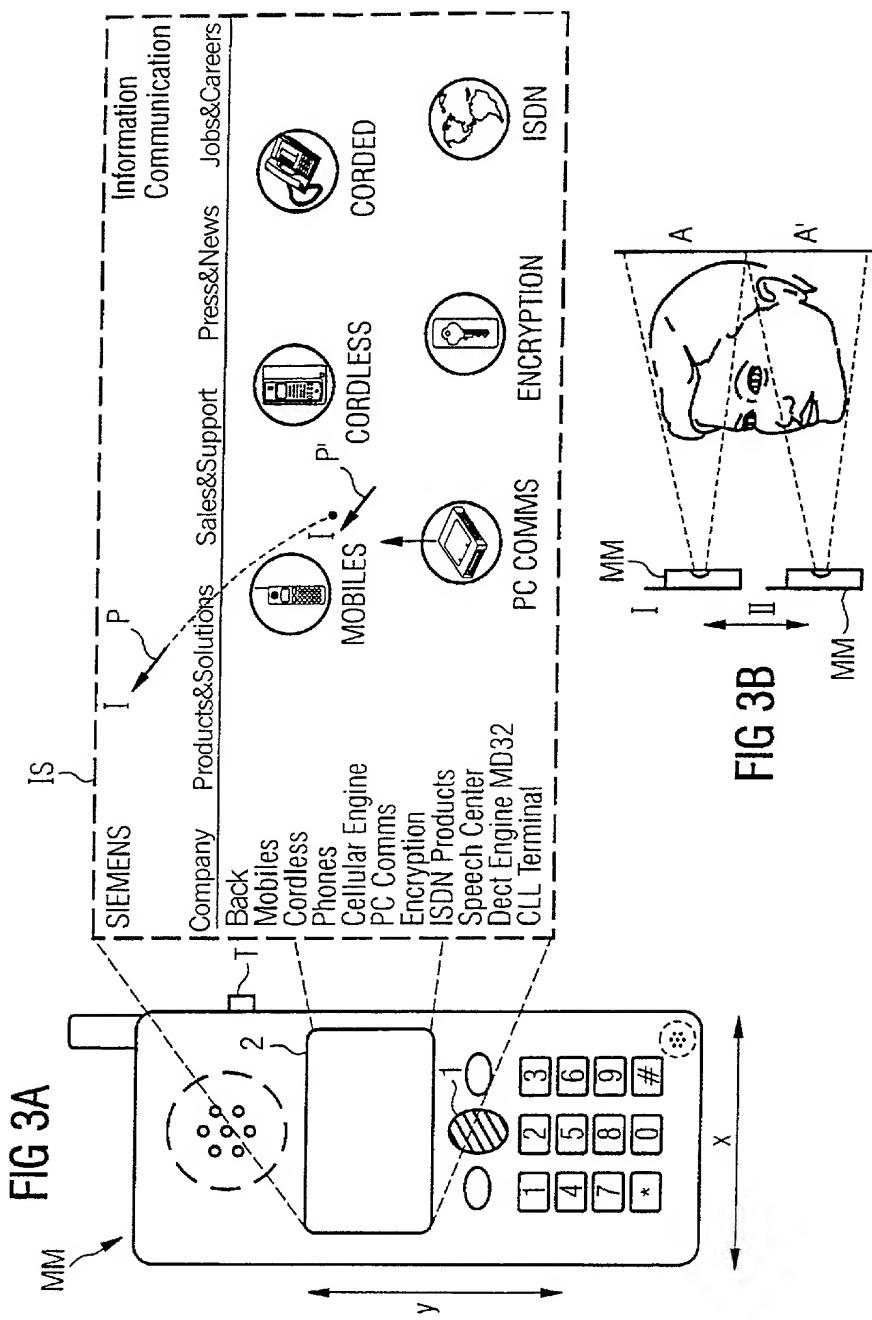


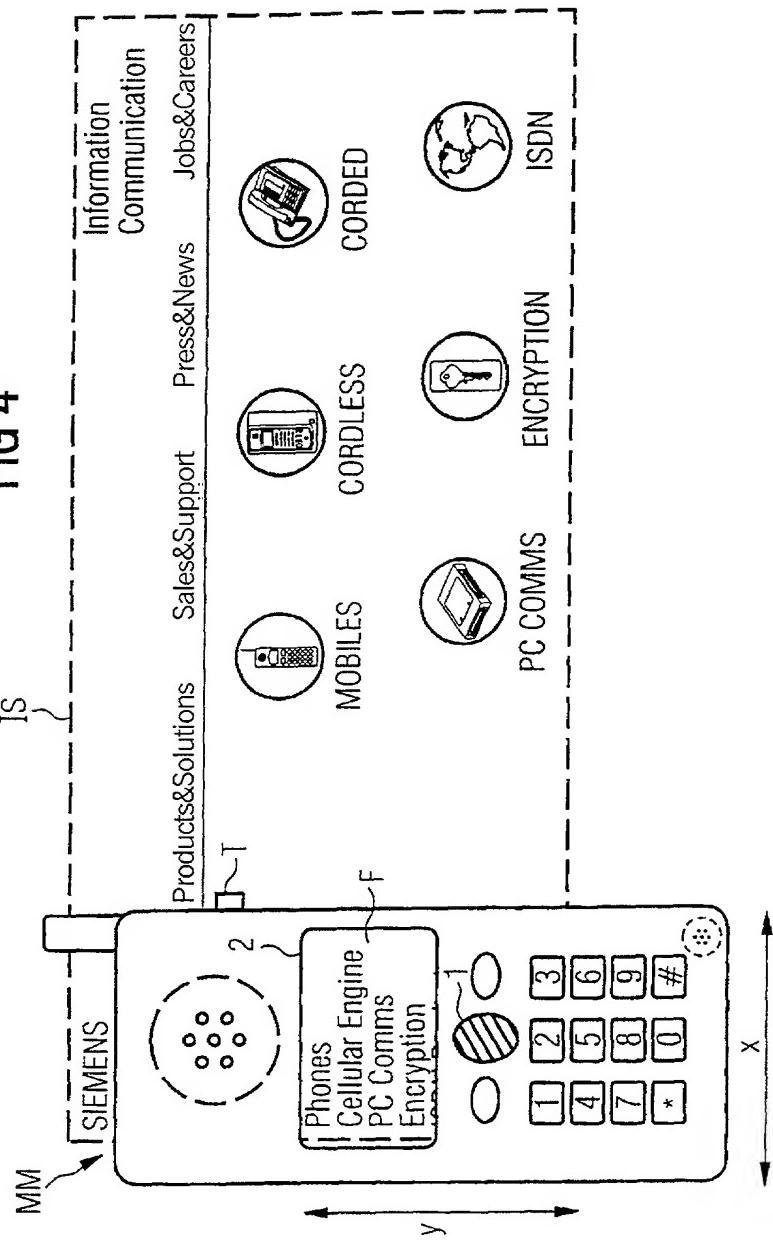
FIG 2





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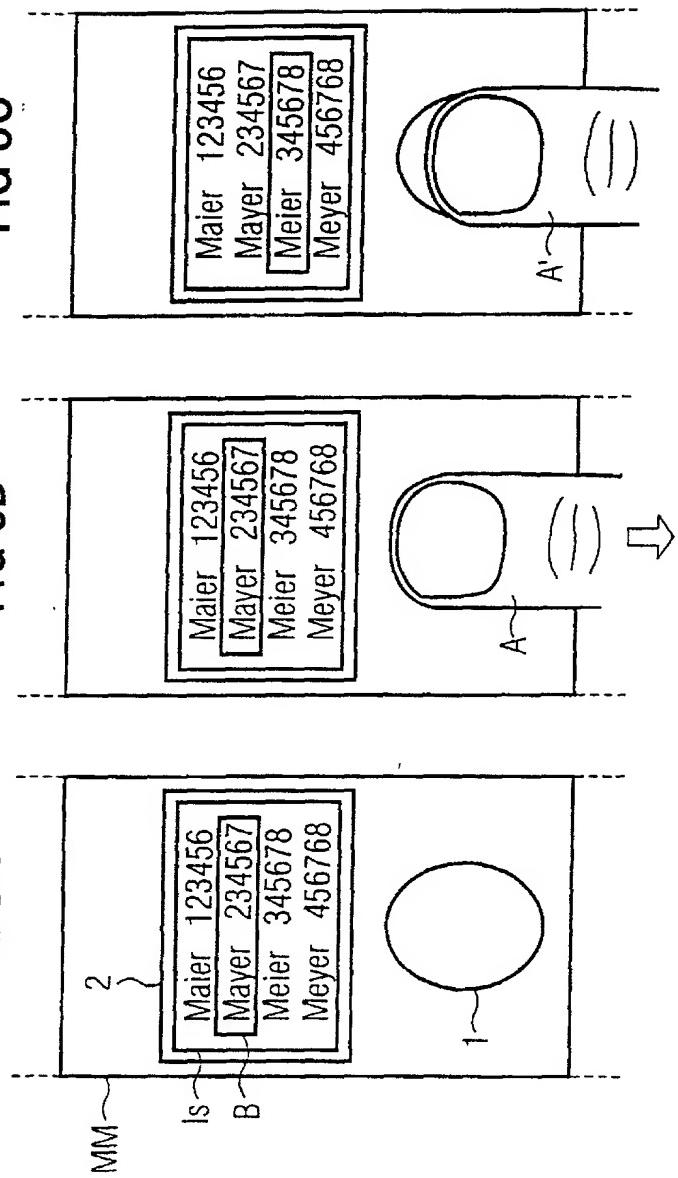
FIG 4



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FIG 5A
FIG 5B
FIG 5C



SUBSTITUTE SPECIFICATION

TITLE OF THE INVENTION

METHOD AND DEVICE FOR INPUTTING CONTROL INFORMATION IN COMPUTER SYSTEMS

[0001] This application is based on and hereby claims priority to PCT Application No. PCT/EP00/05917 filed on June 26, 2000, and European Application No. 99112287.0 filed June 25, 1999 in Europe, the contents of which are hereby incorporated by reference.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0002] The invention relates to a method and a device for inputting control information in computer systems, and in particular to an input device and a pertaining method for operating a mobile multimedia communication terminal (mobile videophone).

[0003] Mobile communication terminals such as mobile phones for example increasingly have access to "online services". In particular the introduction of the future broadband UMTS mobile communication network will enable high-quality mobile Internet access.

[0004] Likewise, ultra-small computer systems (such as palmtop computers for example) on which a wide variety of organizer functions (such as address management, diary, task list, etc. for example) are implemented are becoming increasingly important.

[0005] The operation of these display-driven computer systems requires an input device with which the information displayed on a display unit can be controlled or selected.

[0006] Mobile ultra-small computer systems of this type usually have so-called "touch screens" as an input device, wherein the display unit is equipped with a touch-sensitive layer and it is accordingly possible either to input control information or select the displayed information by an additional input stylus. The disadvantage of such input devices however is that the additional input stylus has to be accommodated in the device and consequently may get lost. Moreover, user interfaces for these "touch-screen" display units are mechanically not very robust.

[0007] So-called "mouse" input devices are also known, wherein a rolling ball is converted into a corresponding electrical signal which is displayed as a pointer symbol or selection information on a display unit. In addition, control keys can be used as an input device for computer systems.

[0008] Particularly in the case of ultra-small computer systems however, input devices of this type are not possible because of the greater amount of space required.

[0009] As an alternative to the touch-controlled input devices described above, so-called non-contact input devices are known in which, for example, a video camera records a position of an input stylus, evaluates it, and on the basis of the evaluation a pointer symbol or selection information displayed on the display unit is subsequently displaced (e.g. US 5,726,685).

Furthermore, a so-called gesture input device is known from the publication US 5,617,312 in which the gestures of a person are recorded by a camera and are subsequently converted into corresponding control signals for controlling a pointer symbol or selection information displayed on the display unit. However, since said input devices are based on relatively complex pattern recognition, they are usually prone to errors and require large amounts of computing power.

[0010] Known from the publication EP-A-773 494 is an input device for computer systems having a recording unit for serially recording image information; an image evaluation unit for evaluating the recorded image information and determining control information; a data processing unit for processing the control information in selection information; and a display unit for displaying the selection information. The image evaluation unit determines the control information from a relative displacement of the serially recorded image information.

[0011] A device and a method for controlling a display is also known from publication JP 10 240 436 A, in which a picture or menu displayed on the display is displaced vertically or horizontally respectively depending on a relative movement or displacement of a CCD camera.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0012] In contrast, one possible object of the invention is to create an input device and a pertaining method for computer systems which is space-saving, cost-effective and reliable.

[0013] Particularly on mobile videophones, the use of an image evaluation unit in particular, which uses an image compression device for generating motion vectors, with the control information being derived from a main motion vector, enables the recording unit already present as well as the associated image compression method to be used simultaneously as an input device.

[0014] Respective parallel displacement components of the image information in the x and y directions are preferably used to generate the x and y components of the control information, which enables control of a pointer symbol or selection information to be realized on a two-

dimensional display. The control information may however also have a z component which is produced from a concentric displacement of the image information in the x and y directions, which enables control of a pointer symbol or selection information to be realized on a three-dimensional or quasi three-dimensional display. In addition, this enables an intuitive enlargement or reduction of the display scale. To produce such a concentric displacement of image information for three-dimensional input, the recording unit can preferably have a zoom function unit.

[0015] A mobile multimedia communication terminal is preferably used as the computer system, with the recording unit in a mobile videophone being used both for recording a call partner and as an input device. Analogously, a display unit is used both for displaying a call partner and for displaying an Internet page, organizer page, etc. An extremely cost-effective and space-saving realization of the input device is thus achieved. The recording unit comprises in particular a CCD or CMOS sensor camera, which reduces the space requirement still further.

[0016] The recording unit preferably records image information for input control in the display direction of the display unit, but it can also record image information in the opposite direction. This is particularly advantageous when the input device is provided in a mobile videophone, because when the videophone is placed on a suitable surface, by moving the videophone to and fro, an associated pointer symbol can be correspondingly displaced on the display unit in the same way as with a mouse input device.

[0017] The recording unit preferably has a macro camera system for recording image information from a very close distance, which enables, for example, an input to be made by placing a finger directly on the recording unit. If the recording unit additionally has a pressure sensor for confirming displayed selection information, then the input device can be operated in the same way as a touch-screen input device.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0018] These and other objects and advantages of the present invention will become more apparent and more readily appreciated from the following description of the preferred embodiments, taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings of which:

Fig. 1 shows a schematic diagram of the input device according to one aspect of the invention;

Fig. 2 shows a schematic diagram of serially recorded image information to illustrate three-dimensional control;

Figs. 3a and 3b show schematic diagrams of a mobile communication terminal having an input device according to a first exemplary embodiment;

Fig. 4 shows a schematic diagram of a mobile communication terminal having an input device according to a second exemplary embodiment; and

Figs. 5a to 5c show schematic diagrams of parts of a mobile communication terminal having an input device according to a third exemplary embodiment.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

[0019] Reference will now be made in detail to the preferred embodiments of the present invention, examples of which are illustrated in the accompanying drawings, wherein like reference numerals refer to like elements throughout.

[0020] Fig. 1 shows a schematic diagram of an input device. In Fig. 1, reference numeral 1 denotes a recording unit for serially recording image information, wherein first image information A essentially comprises a landscape with a house, two trees and an industrial building. After swiveling the recording unit 1 in the negative y direction, second image information A' is recorded, which essentially comprises the house, the tree and the industrial building of the first image information A plus an additional fence. Owing to the swiveling of the recording unit 1, the additional tree present in the first image information A is not present in the second image information A'.

[0021] An image evaluation unit 3 (AW) serves to evaluate the serially recorded first and second image information A and A', with control information x, y and z being determined. Evaluation of the image evaluation unit 3 is essentially based here on determining a relative displacement between the serially recorded image information, i.e. between the first image information A and the second image information A'. To be more precise, a main displacement vector HV which corresponds to a displacement of the main image components within image information A and A' is determined.

[0022] Given the swiveling of the recording unit 1 in the y direction illustrated in Fig. 1, when the image information A and A' is evaluated in the evaluation unit 3, the main displacement vector HV is accordingly determined, which essentially represents a displacement in the y direction. The control information in the y direction thus obtained is subsequently processed in a data processing unit 4 (DV) in such a way that a display unit 2 connected to the data

processing unit 4 causes a corresponding displacement of selection information P displayed on the display unit 2 to P'. In Fig. 1, the selection information displayed on the display unit 2 is a pointer symbol P, which is located in an upper position for a first camera position for recording the first image information A, and moves to a lower position (P') when the recording unit 1 is swiveled to record the second image information A'.

[0023] In accordance with Fig. 1, therefore, a relative displacement of serially recorded image information can be produced and evaluated by swiveling a recording unit 1, which information produces a displacement of the displayed pointer symbols P to P' on the display unit 2.

[0024] The relative displacement is determined here on the basis of the principal structures of image information A and A'. To be more precise, the relative displacement is not determined on the basis of micro displacements, but rather on the basis of macro displacements in the image information A and A'. Macro displacements are understood to be, for example, displacements of the general background of the image information A and A', while micro displacements are displacements of limited image areas as a result of quick and instantaneous movements. Accordingly, a car moving through the landscape illustrated in Fig. 1 would not cause a macro displacement, but only a micro displacement of image information which is ignored by the input device.

[0025] Only macro displacements of the recorded image information are taken into account for the inputting of control information or the control of selection information P and P' displayed on the display unit 2, with a threshold decision element (not shown) setting an absolute magnitude for the macro displacement. Accordingly, a macro displacement is taken into account by the evaluation unit 3 if, for example, at least 90% of the image information recorded by the recording unit 1 exhibits the same or a similar displacement. A parallel displacement in essentially the same x and y direction is interpreted here as the same displacement, while a displacement in the z direction is interpreted as a similar displacement.

[0026] Fig. 2 shows a schematic diagram for illustrating a relative displacement of image information in a z direction. According to Fig. 2, the image information recorded by the recording unit 1 comprises a house which is initially at a distance (image information A) and the same house which, as a result of coming closer in the z direction, is displayed as enlarged by the image information A'.

[0027] Accordingly, given a displacement in the z direction, the displacement vectors are not ordered parallel to one another in the x or y direction, but exhibit a concentric displacement

direction. Such concentrically oriented displacement vectors can therefore be evaluated by the evaluation unit 3 as control information in the z direction, thus enabling even three-dimensional control of the selection information displayed on the display unit 2, i.e. pointer symbols P and P'. The display unit 2 may also be a three-dimensional display unit here (e.g. holographic display unit).

[0028] As an alternative to moving the recording unit 1 in the z direction, i.e. moving closer to the object to be recorded, the recording unit 1 can also have an (electronic or mechanical) zoom function unit (not shown) with which it is likewise also possible to perform a concentric displacement of the image information. The recording unit 1 may also have a rotating or swiveling unit (not shown) with which the macro displacements in the x and y directions can be realized.

[0029] Figs. 3a and 3b show schematic diagrams of a mobile multimedia communication terminal having the input device according to a first exemplary embodiment of the invention. In Fig. 3a, MM denotes a mobile multimedia communication terminal, as may be realized for example in the form of a mobile videophone with Internet access. In addition to the usual function units, the mobile multimedia communication terminal MM essentially has a recording unit 1, a display unit 2 and an activation button T for activating/deactivating the input device. In the case of an Internet access, the enlarged Internet page IS (web page) is displayed on the display unit 2 for example, with a pointer symbol P being displayed as selection information at the position I. To move the pointer symbol P from position I to position II, according to Fig. 3b a user can, for example, move the mobile multimedia communication terminal MM downward in front of his face, with the result that, instead of image information A at position I, the image information A' at position II is now recorded by the recording unit 1. The resulting macro displacements are detected by the evaluation unit 3, as described above, and are processed by the data processing unit 4 in such a way that the display unit 2 now displays the pointer P' at position II of the displayed Internet page IS. A displacement of the pointer symbol P showing the selection information to P' is thus achieved in this way by displacing the recording unit 1 relative to the recorded background.

[0030] As was already described above, it is also possible to perform a swiveling instead of the vertical displacement of the mobile multimedia communication terminal from a position I to a position II, which enables the pointer symbol P to be displaced in the same manner to position II for the pointer symbol P'.

[0031] Mobile multimedia communication terminals, as illustrated by way of example in Figs. 3a and 3b, are especially advantageous if they are equipped as mobile videophones. Mobile videophones already have a large display unit 2 as well as a recording unit 1 for recording image information. Moreover, such mobile videophones already have an image compression device as image evaluation unit 3 for compressing the recorded image information. The algorithms used for image compression detect a movement in the image information A and A', with the movement of the total image information being calculated in such a way to produce a total or main motion vector which is equivalent to the movement or displacement of the mobile multimedia communication terminal MM or the associated image information A and A' respectively. This total or main motion vector, which can be readily calculated during image compression, can now be processed as control information with corresponding x, y and z components, and displace the selection information, i.e. the pointer symbols P or P', accordingly. Since the compression algorithms used are essentially already present in a mobile videophone, no additional costs are incurred. To switch over or activate/deactivate the input device, the mobile videophone or mobile multimedia communication terminal MM requires only an activation button T.

[0032] Fig. 4 shows a schematic diagram of a mobile multimedia communication terminal having an input device according to a second exemplary embodiment. In Fig. 4 the same reference symbols denote the same or corresponding components as in Figs. 3a and 3b, so a detailed description is dispensed with below.

[0033] On a mobile multimedia communication terminal MM having an input device according to the second exemplary embodiment, the display unit 2 does not display the complete Internet page IS, but only a selected section F. This way of displaying of information, for example from the Internet or from another application, has the advantage that the information on the displayed page IS is more readily legible for the user.

[0034] According to the second exemplary embodiment, the input device now has intuitive control of the information page IS to be displayed. To be more precise, a user need only displace the mobile multimedia communication terminal with the recording unit 1 in the x and y directions in order to reach the respective sections of the information page IS, so that the information page IS can be read intuitively (i.e. by displacing a viewing window) without using any further keys or input media.

[0035] In addition, a displacement in the z direction, i.e. a forward/backward movement of the mobile multimedia communication terminal MM, can enlarge or reduce the size of the selected section F, which enables intuitive use comparable to the use of a magnifying glass.

[0036] According to Figs. 3 and 4, the recording unit 1 is located on the front of the mobile multimedia communication terminal MM. It can however also be located on the rear of the terminal, or a second recording unit may be arranged on the rear of the mobile multimedia communication terminal MM. Given suitable realization of the optics, i.e. the ability to focus the recording unit 1 even at a very short distance, the mobile multimedia communication terminal MM can also be placed rear down on a suitably structured surface and the whole unit can be displaced in the same way as a mouse. The recording unit located on the rear detects here, as described above, the relative movement or relative displacement of the recorded image information (structured surface) and determines from it the corresponding control information for controlling the selection information, i.e. a pointer symbol P or a display section F of the information page IS. This results in the input device being particularly easy to operate, since it essentially corresponds to a mouse input device. In this case the mobile multimedia communication terminal preferably has the selection buttons (not shown) known from mouse input devices.

[0037] Figs. 5a to 5c show enlarged partial views of a mobile multimedia communication terminal MM having an input device according to a third exemplary embodiment. In Figs. 5a to 5c, the same reference symbols denote the same components as in Figs. 1 to 4, so a detailed description is dispensed with below.

[0038] According to Figs. 5a to 5c, the input device according to the third exemplary embodiment can be used in the same way as a so-called "touch-pad" input device. In Fig. 5a, reference numeral 1 again denotes a recording unit 1, but one which is a special macro camera system. To be more precise, the recording unit 1 according to Figs. 5a to 5c is able to record very fine structures in the immediate vicinity of the camera, by which, for example, the finger lines of a finger placed directly on the recording unit are recorded in sharp focus.

[0039] According to Figs. 5a to 5c, the display unit 2 shows a telephone directory list with a plurality of names and corresponding phone numbers. The telephone directory list displayed on the display unit 2 thus corresponds to an information page IS, with the selection information being represented neither by a pointer symbol P for indicating a selection position, nor by a display area F, but by a predetermined selection field B in the form of a, for example, colored

bar. To control the input, or to select the name Meier with phone number 345678, the user then places his finger on the recording unit 1, with the input device activated by the activation button T (not shown). According to Fig. 5b, the finger lines are now recorded as image information A, and the user moves his finger downward to displace the bar B. Fig. 5c shows here a partial view of the mobile multimedia communication terminal MM, with the finger shown at a lower position. The recording unit 1 accordingly detected a displacement of the recorded image information A → A' on the basis of the finger lines and evaluated this as a vertical displacement downward. The evaluation unit 3 accordingly outputs corresponding control information to the data processing unit 4, which results in the bar B being displaced downward on the display unit 2 and now highlighting the desired name Meier with phone number 345678.

[0040] To select the desired name, according to the third exemplary embodiment the input device can also have a pressure sensor for confirming the displayed selection information, i.e. the name highlighted by the bar B, which dispenses with the need for further fixed keys or so-called menu-driven "soft keys".

[0041] Given suitable dimensioning of the recording unit 1 and the evaluation unit 3, in this way it is also possible to make an input in a way known from "touch pads" and/or "touch screens" for example. The integration of a pressure sensor in the recording unit 1 further reduces the space required for the input device and enhances ease of operation. In comparison with known "touch pads" in particular, with the input device according to the third exemplary embodiment, it is not the main focus of a surface area which is determined, but rather the exact position or movement of the finger is tracked on the basis of the lines present on it. The precision of this input device is therefore much greater than that of known input devices. With the input device according to the third exemplary embodiment, therefore, essentially a relative macro displacement of the recorded image information is also used to control selection information.

[0042] A CCD or CMOS sensor camera is preferably used as the recording unit 1. The recording unit 1 is located here either on the front or on the rear of an input or computer system respectively, but it is not limited thereto and may also be arranged at a different position and be moved around, for example by mirrors, in the same or opposite direction to the display direction of the display unit 2.

[0043] The invention was described above with reference to a mobile multimedia communication terminal. It is however not limited thereto, and likewise encompasses ultra-small computer systems without a communication link, such as palmtop computers for example.

Likewise, the present invention may also be used on corded telecommunication terminals and other computer systems.

[0044] The invention has been described in detail with particular reference to preferred embodiments thereof and examples, but it will be understood that variations and modifications can be effected within the spirit and scope of the invention.

Declaration and Power of Attorney For Patent Application

Erklärung Für Patentanmeldungen Mit Vollmacht

German Language Declaration

Als nachstehend benannter Erfinder erkläre ich hiermit an Eides Statt:

dass mein Wohnsitz, meine Postanschrift, und meine Staatsangehörigkeit den im Nachstehenden nach meinem Namen aufgeführten Angaben entsprechen,

dass ich, nach bestem Wissen der ursprüngliche, erste und alleinige Erfinder (falls nachstehend nur ein Name angegeben ist) oder ein ursprünglicher, erster und Miterfinder (falls nachstehend mehrere Namen aufgeführt sind) des Gegenstandes bin, für den dieser Antrag gestellt wird und für den ein Patent beantragt wird für die Erfindung mit dem Titel:

Vorrichtung und Verfahren zur Eingabe von Steuerinformationen in Computersysteme

deren Beschreibung

(zutreffendes ankreuzen)

hier beigelegt ist.

am 26.06.2000 als

PCT internationale Anmeldung

PCT Anmeldungsnummer PCT/EP00/05917

eingereicht wurde und am _____

abgeändert wurde (falls tatsächlich abgeändert).

Ich bestätige hiermit, dass ich den Inhalt der obigen Patentanmeldung einschliesslich der Ansprüche durchgesehen und verstanden habe, die eventuell durch einen Zusatzantrag wie oben erwähnt abgeändert wurde.

Ich erkenne meine Pflicht zur Offenbarung irgendwelcher Informationen, die für die Prüfung der vorliegenden Anmeldung in Einklang mit Absatz 37, Bundesgesetzbuch, Paragraph 1.56(a) von Wichtigkeit sind, an.

Ich beanspruche hiermit ausländische Prioritätsvorteile gemäss Abschnitt 35 der Zivilprozessordnung der Vereinigten Staaten, Paragraph 119 aller unten angegebenen Auslandsanmeldungen für ein Patent oder eine Erfindersurkunde, und habe auch alle Auslandsanmeldungen für ein Patent oder eine Erfindersurkunde nachstehend gekennzeichnet, die ein Anmelde-datum haben, das vor dem Anmeldedatum der Anmeldung liegt, für die Priorität beansprucht wird.

As a below named inventor, I hereby declare that:

My residence, post office address and citizenship are as stated below next to my name,

I believe I am the original, first and sole inventor (if only one name is listed below) or an original, first and joint inventor (if plural names are listed below) of the subject matter which is claimed and for which a patent is sought on the invention entitled

Method and device for inputting control information in computer systems

the specification of which

(check one)

is attached hereto.

was filed on 26.06.2000 as

PCT international application

PCT Application No. PCT/EP00/05917

and was amended on _____

(if applicable)

I hereby state that I have reviewed and understand the contents of the above identified specification, including the claims as amended by any amendment referred to above.

I acknowledge the duty to disclose information which is material to the examination of this application in accordance with Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, §1.56(a).

I hereby claim foreign priority benefits under Title 35, United States Code, §119 of any foreign application(s) for patent or inventor's certificate listed below and have also identified below any foreign application for patent or inventor's certificate having a filing date before that of the application on which priority is claimed:

German Language Declaration

Prior foreign applications
Priorität beansprucht

Priority Claimed

99112287.0 EP 25.06.1999 Yes No
(Number) (Country) (Day Month Year Filed)
(Nummer) (Land) (Tag Monat Jahr eingereicht)

(Number) - (Country) (Day Month Year Filed) Yes No
(Nummer) (Land) (Tag Monat Jahr eingereicht) Ja Nein

(Number) (Country) (Day Month Year Filed) Yes
(Nummer) (Land) (Tag Monat Jahr eingereicht) Ja

Ich beanspruche hiermit gemäss Absatz 35 der Zivilprozeßordnung der Vereinigten Staaten, Paragraph 120, den Vorzug aller unten aufgeführten Anmeldungen und falls der Gegenstand aus jedem Anspruch dieser Anmeldung nicht in einer früheren amerikanischen Patentanmeldung laut dem ersten Paragraphen des Absatzes 35 der Zivilprozeßordnung der Vereinigten Staaten, Paragraph 122 offenbart ist, erkenne ich gemäss Absatz 37, Bundesgesetzbuch, Paragraph 1.56(a) meine Pflicht zur Offenbarung von Informationen an, die zwischen dem Anmelde datum der früheren Anmeldung und dem nationalen oder PCT internationalen Anmelde datum dieser Anmeldung bekannt geworden sind.

I hereby claim the benefit under Title 35, United States Code, §120 of any United States application(s) listed below and, insofar as the subject matter of each of the claims of this application is not disclosed in the prior United States application in the manner provided by the first paragraph of Title 35, United States Code, §122, I acknowledge the duty to disclose material information as defined in Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, §1.56(a) which occurred between the filing date of the prior application and the national or PCT international filing date of this application.

PCT/EP00/05917
(Application Serial No.)
(Anmeldeseriennummer)

26.06.2000
(Filing Date D, M, Y)
(Anmeldedatum T, M, J)

anhängig
(Status)
(patentiert, anhängig,
aufgegeben)

pending
(Status)
(patented, pending,
abandoned)

(Application Serial No.)
(Anmeldeseriennummer)

(Filing Date D,M,Y)
(Anmeldedatum T, M, J)

(Status)
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POWER OF ATTORNEY: As a named inventor, I hereby appoint the following attorney(s) and/or agent(s) to prosecute this application and transact all business in the Patent and Trademark Office connected therewith. (*list name and registration number*)

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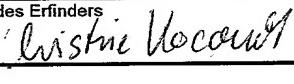
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